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(3) To all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

(4) To controversies between our own citizens and foreign states or citizens or subjects of foreign states.

It is to be observed that there is a mass of controversies which involve, in one way or the other, a great many questions which may affect the relations of our country with Great Britain which this court must decide; and it hardly seems as if the judges of such a court ought to be selected as arbitrators in regard to controversies which may have heretofore been presented in their own court or which may hereafter be presented, and so be called upon either to announce principles at variance with the decisions of that court already rendered, or to lay down principles which that court may hereafter be called upon to consider and determine. In short it is a mingling of the judicial function of these judges with functions of quite another character which pertain not to the judiciary under the constitution, but which pertain to the executive department of the government, guided and advised as it may be by Congress or by the decisions of the Supreme Court.

And this leads me to the third objection that there is an absolute inconsistency between the two functions.

The questions which may arise in the regions of diplomacy as between Great Britain and ourselves are not, under our scheme of government, questions for judicial cognizance; they pertain to the political department of the government, and more or less take on a political complexion; and our judges should be excluded as public officers from the political arena. I am aware that Mr. Justice Nelson acted as one of the commission in negotiating the Treaty of Washington, and I have never heard any criticism of him in that regard. Mr. Jay never acted as Chief Justice after he became our minister to Great Britain; and I do not now recall any high judicial officer who has ever acted as such after going abroad as a negotiator. With no more propriety in my judgment can he go abroad as a member of an international tribunal.

The probability is that no exposition of the situation and no declaration that could be made, if declaration could now be made, by President Grant or Mr. Justice Strong or Mr. Justice Bradley, would have silenced the criticism which was attendant upon the appointment of these judges and their decision in the Legal Tender case. Nor will there be, while history is written, a suppression of the criticism, not to say clamor, which pertains to the relations of the judges of the Supreme Court to the Electoral Commission.

Finally, if the people of the United States cannot produce jurisconsults of such eminence and learning as to justify their being placed upon such an international tribunal as is proposed, then it is high time for the people of the United States to do one of the two things, either establish a practice under which such a class of men can be educated, or else withdraw for the present from a discussion of the question as to whether there shall ever be any arbitration treaties.

NEW YORK CITY.

It is the business of every wise and good man to set himself against the passion for military glory, which really seems the most fruitful source of human misery.—
Sidney Smith.

THE END OF THE BATTLE.

BY IDA WHIPPLE BENHAM.

Low trailed the rifted battle smoke;
The bugle pealed its last,
And where the waning column broke
The vultures followed fast.

They saw the pennon flare and fall
As an eagle falls and dies;
They heard the drummer's dying call
And the gunner's low replies.

And as they viewed the field, they cried,
"We surely are not least
Of those that triumph,—lo, man's pride
Has spread a noble feast!"

MYSTIC, CONN.

THE SILVER CHAIN.

BY RAY B. McMULLIN.

After a night of darkness deep and dense
The gray of dawning light begins to beam,
And softly lift the shadows from the earth,
When gold and bright the streams of sunlight gleam.

But war-like deeds leave shadows always there;
No sunlit ray can their dark outlines hide,
But through the world they wait each other's step,
As love and peace walk even side by side.

Morn after morn from out the troubled east
A belt of rosy light showed wide and high,
And anxious eyes saw yet at mid-day hour
That crimson tint flash bright across the sky.

The changing sea rolled in with foam-capped waves
And left a kiss of stain upon the sand,
The passing ships rode high, like dark winged birds,
Through purple haze that hung o'er sea and land.

When from above, with softened, tender light,
The Queen of Night looked down to earth again,
The Angel Peace stood on the shining throne,
And in her hands she held a silver chain.

All hearts were awed to see the vision strange,
And heads were bowed, as if in silent prayer,
When, like a flaming message from above,
These words rang out upon the still night air:

To every woman in the land,
Watching the steps from wrong to right,
I pray you mark the crimson stain
That rests upon the land to-night.

With every call of vesper hour,
With chiming tones of Sabbath bell,
And from the nearest watch tower high
Proclaim the truth. It is not well!

It is not well! While on the land
One hand can leave a crimson stain,
And meet a clasp whose poisoned touch
But deeper rends the wound again.

It is not well! while hate and wrong
Are hand in hand with war and strife;
No home secure, no heart may claim
The blessed gifts of love and life.

Now take this chain: leave no weak link,
But strongly forge, then forge again:
Thrice heat the kiln with fires heaped high.
Tho' built of hopes, and lit with pain.

With you I leave this sacred charge,
And bid you work till war cries cease:
One God, one land, with sister hands
To hold the silver chain of peace.

WORCESTER, MASS.

ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

The American Peace Society held its annual public meeting in Huntington Hall, Boston, on the evening of Wednesday, May 13th. The President Mr. Robert Treat Paine called the meeting to order and prayer was offered by Rev. Reuben Thomas, D.D. Mr. Paine, before introducing President Walker as president of the evening, spoke as follows:

It is my privilege, as President of the American Peace Society, to welcome you here this evening. Boston has taken its due share in many of the great events and movements which have influenced the progress of this country, this continent, and perhaps the world. These last five months have produced an intensity of thought on this great problem of peace or war, of arbitration not surpassed at any previous period. Is it not blind folly not to recognize the stupendous danger? When two great nations are excited with passion, the firing of a cannon by a sailor on a man-of-war of either party, by accident or in malice, might ignite a flame of war which no man would know how to quickly extinguish. Nothing can guarantee the two great branches of the common brotherhood of the English-speaking people against the danger of a possible explosion of war, except some previous solemn compact, of such nature as to ensure deliberation and adequate time for passions to subside. Here in Boston and Massachusetts there are not many peace-at-any-price men; we have Bunker Hill, and the battle-fields of Lexington and Concord. But we meet to promote arbitration; and we invite an illustrious officer of the army in the late war to preside. I have the honor to introduce, as the president of the evening, General Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

ADDRESS OF GEN. FRANCIS A. WALKER.

Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to take the chair at this sixty-eighth annual meeting of the American Peace Society, of which my honored father was a life-long member, and which he represented at two international congresses abroad, in the early, hopeful days of this movement. No time could be more suitable for the renewal of an earnest agitation to promote the cause of peace among the nations. The recent outbreak of cheap and vulgar jingoism, so strikingly contrasting with the peaceful spirit of our people for the twenty years which followed the Treaty of Washington, has forced upon our minds the importance, the necessity of bringing before this generation, which has itself known

nothing of war, the considerations which make for peace. To many of us the behavior of our people from 1870 on to the Chilean incident not only furnished the bright promise, but seemed even to be a strong earnest, of a national career which should be free at once from fear and from arrogance, and which should at all times seek peace with other nations, and domestic prosperity. Consequently the quick succeeding hot flushes of anger and passionate feeling, which the last few years have witnessed, have come to us with something of surprise and shock. Yet this episode only emphasizes and enforces the lesson of history, that each generation has to be educated, for itself, in all the things which pertain to its welfare. As one who believes that peace is the greatest interest of the nations, I beg to be indulged,—before proceeding to introduce the distinguished gentlemen who are to address you this evening,—in a few practical suggestions regarding the manner in which the propaganda for international peace will most effectively be prosecuted.

In the first place, I would like to say, negatively, that it does not appear to me that our cause is to be largely promoted by preaching the doctrine of non-resistance. No one has more admiration than myself for the great Quaker protest against violence and brutality. There are few things in human history finer than the moral courage and moral enthusiasm which prompted and sustained the non-resistance movement. That movement has not been without effect; it has done good in a thousand ways; it has continued to be, and still is, a force of no small magnitude in promoting more enlightened sentiments regarding the relations of man to man. Doubtless the idea of non-resistance is destined to exert influence upon the social developments of the future; but I believe that influence is to be a continually diminishing one. The growth of biological science is hostile to its very principle; and it will fall, it seems to me, more and more out of the intellectual sympathies of mankind. The right of self-defence, both for the man and for the nation,—self-defence by the exercise of every power and faculty,—accords with the philosophy of our day; and it is not by denying the completeness of this natural right that the cause of international peace is to be promoted.

Nor, again, is it to be promoted by indiscriminate disparagement of the causes and occasions of all the wars which have taken place in the past. The strongest argument for international peace is not through trying to prove a proposition so large and doubtful as that all wars have been unnecessary and wrongful; but through proving conclusively that certain wars, many wars, might have been averted by negotiation and by the exercise of patience and the spirit of conciliation.

Again, the cause of international peace is not to be promoted by that disparagement of the soldier, which was so familiar in the early agitation of this subject, in the youthful days of the American Peace Society. All that talk about the soldier as a "butcher," of which I heard so much in my own boyhood, is both unjust and injudicious. Such danger as there is of undue laudation of the glories of war will be best offset, not by direct disparagement, but by setting more clearly and strongly forth the beneficence of peace.

And, finally, our object is not to be promoted by dwelling very much upon another favorite theme of the early writers on the subject,—the "horrors of war." When war comes to a people, as something deemed necessary to